THE COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. | TUESDAY, MARCH 28th. 1797. | NUMBER 599.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Copper will be sold at the Exchange on Friday 2d of June, and three Months Credit, the remains of their Old Broad-Cloth will at the same time be disposed of without reserve to the Highest Bidder.

The Articles to be paid for and taken away within three Months after the Sale, in default of which they will be resold and should any loss arise, the Original Purchasers are to be held answerable for the same.

The Purchasers to deposit One Star Pagoda in the hands of the Import-ware-house-keeper as Earnest Money to bind the Bargain.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

J. BRODIE,
IMPORT-WARE-HOUSE-KEEPER.
Fort St. George, 14th March, 1797.

Hope Card & Reynolds,

HAVE the Pleasure to inform their FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, that they have just recieved

THE CHOICE

Investment,

OF

CAPT. MARSH, of the *Princess of Wales,*

AND

CAPT. HUGHES, of the *Eliza Ann,*

From the late departure of the Ships from London they can warrant every Article to be in the higest order and of the best quality, and the Claret from the first Houses.

H. C. and R. have a few Pipes of London Particular, which has been near three Years in India, and which they can recommend, at 150 Pagodas the Pipe, and a few halt Pipes of very fine

Old Port Wine,

ALSO

A FEW COPIES OF THE SECOND VOL. OF THE

Gallery of Fashion,

AND

A small Quantity of

Velno's Vegetable Syrup,

At 12 Pagodas the Bottle.

To be sold, a Strong handsome Bombay Chesnut Horse, 16 Hands high, with a fashionable Bengal Bandy and Harness.

To be seen at Messrs. Hope, Card, and Reynolds, in the Fort.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,

AT THE

Cavalry Cantonments,

ARCOT,

ON THE THIRTY-FIRST INSTANT,

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

Lieut. Col. W. Younge.

DECEASED,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY

OF ELEGANT

Household Furniture, Plate, &c.

WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

BOOKS,

AND OTHER VALUABLE ARTICLES,

To be paid for on Delivery, in *Cash* or *Bills* at two or three Months on the PAY MASTER, in Option of the Purchaser.

For further Particulars, Enquire of

Captain F. Walker, Arcot.

Fort St. George, 9th March 1797.

Bills.

Drawn at Twelve Months Sight, in Sets of

One Thousand, and Five Hundred Pounds,

Sterling each,

TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,

BY APPLICATION TO

Messrs. Kindersley Watts, and Co.

SCHEME,

OF THE FIRST BOMBAY

Road Lottery,

FOR 1797.

FOR RUPEES 1,20,000

UNDER THE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF

Messrs. JOHN FORBES,
ALEXANDER ADAMSON,
JAMES TATE,
RICHARD TORIN,
GEORGE SIMSON,
PATRICK HADOW,
AND
WILLIAM ASHBURNER.

As Commissioners,

Tickets 2,400 at 50 Rupees each are Rupees, 1,20,000

1	Prize of	Rupees	20,000
1	ditto of	ditto,	10,000
4	ditto of	5000 each ditto	20,000
5	ditto of	1000 each	5,000
20	ditto of	500 each	10,000
200	ditto of	100 each	20,000
400	dotto of	75 each	30,000
1	ditto last drawn		5,000
632	Prizes	Rupees	1,20,000
1762	Blanks,		

400

IN order that a project solely set on foot to promote a purpose of public utility, may find all the encouragement which such an undertaking deserves at the hands of a liberal Community, the Commissioners conceive it behoves them to declare that Ten per Cent. the Customary product of a Lottery, will be appropriated to the construction of Public Roads, and more immediately to the completion of that already begun by Private Subscription, across the Flats, to unite the Parell and Broach Roads, without any other deduction than for the expences absolutely incum-

Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be disposed of, at the Office of Messrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co at 16 Star Pagodas each, agreeable to the Scheme.

Fort St. George, 10th March 1797.

Advertisement.

Bell's Claret,

PER SHIP

HARRIET,

CAPTAIN ARCHER,

HAS A FEW CHESTS OF

CLARET, from Bell of Guernsey, warranted of excellent quality, which he is selling by the Chest and half Chest, at Six Pagodas per Dozen, and in lots of Five Chests each, at Five Pagodas, per Dozen, Ready Money.

Please apply to Captain Archers's Dubash, at Mr. Dring's.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN

William Lushington,

AND

James Law,

HAVING BEEN DISSOLVED

On the 30th Ultimo,

MR. LUSHINGTON begs leave to give Notice, that he has established a House of General Business in LONDON, under the firm of LUSHINGTONS and MAVOR, by whom all Commissions from Gentlemen of the Army or in the Civil Service, however minute, will be strictly attended to, and those from the Merchant and Manufacturer, meet with that punctuality of execution and regularity of information, so essentially requisite in mercantile concerns.

London, May 2d, 1796.

Remittance to Europe,

BILLS in sets of £2000. each, drawn by the Supra Cargoes in China, on the Court of Directors, at 365 days sight, without any option of deferring payment, to be had of

Messrs. Chase Sewell and Chase.

Fort St. George, 14th January 1797.

For Sale.

By John Hunter,

A few Chests, and half Chests of

BELL'S CLARET WINE,

Arrived by the last Ships,

FROM ENGLAND,

At 5 and a Half Pagodas per Dozen,

BY THE CHEST OF 12 DOZEN.

Fort St. George, March 28.

For Sale,

By John Hunter,

FORTY BALES of Sadda Cotton, the produce of the interior Part of the Circars, and of which the finest Long Cloths are made, and of a superior Quality to that which is usually carried to China.

Six Boxes of the first Sort of Indigo,

One hundred Pieces of 1¼ Yard plain Muslins,

Twenty ditto of Ladies Handkerchiefs.

ALSO

Six Bales of Punjams, and one ditto fine Shirt Cloth, Just arrived on the Catherine.

Fort St. George, 27th January, 1797.

Claret for Sale,

LATELY IMPORTED ON THE

AMERICAN SHIP

OCEAN,

Of a very superior Flavor,

FROM THE HOUSE OF

Scott, Idle & Co. of London.

At 80 Pagodas per Chest, containing 12 dozen,

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO

Messrs. Colt, Baker, Day & Co.

Wine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Messrs. Roebuck, Abbott & Co.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CLARET imported by the MELVILLE CASTLE, from the Houses of STOCKDALE PAXTON and Co. and HARLEY. Likewise MADEIRA WINE, warranted near two Years in the Country.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FENWICK, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry—having died intestate; MAJOR MACLEANE, as Commanding the Corps, has taken Charge of his Effects, which will be delivered to such Person or Persons, as may be authorised by Law to receive them.

Samulcottah. 13th Feb. 1797

Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Partnership of LANE and HEEFKE, will be dissolved on the 30th of April next, Mr. LANE finding it necessary to dedicate the whole of his time to his Employ, in the CARNATIC BANK.

J. K. LANE.
J. L. HEEFKE.

Fort St. George, 21st March, 1797.

J. L. Heefke,

PROPOSES to carry on the Auction and Commission Business, in his own Name, from the 1st May next, and solicits the Interest of his Friends, and the Public, in these Employs.

J. L. HEEFKE,

Fort St. George, 21st March, 1797.

Advertisement.

THE PUBLIC, are hereby informed that the interest of Mr. LUSHINGTON, in the FIRM of

Dring Gordon & Lushington,

Will cease on the "30th" of April next.

Fort St. George, 26th March 1797."

For Private Sale,

By Messrs. Lane and Heefke,

VERY FINE

ARRACK,

At Forty-Five Pagodas per Leager,

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Messrs. Lane & Heefke,

At their Rooms,

On THURSDAY, the 30th Inst.

At 11 o'Clock;

ONE Horse and Bandy with Harness complete, One Riding Horse with Saddle and Bridle, Trunks, Black-wood Armed Chairs, Globe Lamps, Wall Lamps, Round Looking-Glasses, One Cruet Stand, Two pair Plated Candlesticks, Camp Cot, One Black-wood Couch with bed, and Pillows, Two Fillagree Rose Water Bottles, and Six pieces Black Gawze, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Messrs. Lane & Heefke,

At their Rooms

On THURSDAY, the 30th Inst.

At 12 o'Clock.

A VERY Valuable Saddle Horse, about fifteen Hands high, Strawberry Colour, Warranted sound, and perfectly quiet, being the property of a Gentleman gone up the Country.

Proposals,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TWENTY SKETCHES,

Illustrative of

Oriental Manners and Customs;

To be Drawn and Engraved by

Robert Mabon,

CONDITIONS:

THE Work is to be executed at Bengal.—The Size of each Plate to be Seven Inches by Five Inches, to be Engraved and Coloured in the Style of Drawings, with Descriptions to each, and delivered in One Volume, half Bound. The Price to Subscribers will be Thirty Rupees; one half of the Money to be paid on Subscribing, into the hands of MR. CHATER, who will give a Receipt for the same; and with whom a Book is open for the purpose:—and the other half to be paid on the Delivery of the Work, which will be in the course of the present Year.

March 1st 1797.

The Asylum Lottery.

SEVENTH DAY's DRAWING.

Thursday, the 23th Instant,

No. 4389 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

No. 3955 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 4010 4664 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

79	2234	4495	7917	194	2684	4121	7304
446	2013	5790	7885	521	2932	5778	7345
786	2696	5215	8817	756	3987	5331	8896
826	3903	5975	8009	1804	3641	5787	8729
1291	3236	5566	8278	1880	3196	5210	8486
1313	3772	5964	8570	1300	3386	6680	8137
1385	3159	6726	8476	1455	3086	6724	8784
1623	3569	6934	8903	1977	4449	7462	8170
1002	4420	7620	9208	1654	4695	7468	9869
1653	4454	7902	9537	1629	4197	7159	9131
1008	4986	7681	9718	7242	9651		

EIGHTH DAY's DRAWING.

Monday, the 27th March, 1797.

No. 2120 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1397 9153 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 929 3226 8309 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

367	684	993	569	1424	1364	1678	1928
1389	1585	1151	2917	2275	2167	2592	2216
2812	2906	2291	3013	3315	3268	3857	3666
3995	3980	3158	3042	4468	4296	4261	4376
4276	4882	4412	4347	4034	5255	5264	6798
5042	5281	5391	5000	5359	6032	6368	6528
6961	6136	6391	6479	6601	6323	6274	6048
6373	6609	6579	6581	6041	6135	7108	7594
7352	7190	7760	7906	7480	7501	8234	8478
8608	8183	8106	8043	8719	8655	8828	8935
8832	8035	9183	9514	9594	9915	9398	9491
9334	9542	9933					

The Wheel is above par. Star Pagodas 3855.

Price of Tickets: at 10 Star Pagodas.

THE COURIER.

Madras: March 28th, 1797.

General St. Leger, embarked on the Honorable Company's Ship, *Sir Stephen Lushington*, On Sunday Morning, for Calcutta. On the General embarking he was saluted with fifteen Guns, and so soon as he came on board, the Lushington got under weigh, and proceeded to sea.

The Ship Fairlie, *Captain* Elliot, and the Extra Ship Bellona, *Capt.* Farrer, having on board His Majesty's, 80th Regiment of Foot, arrived at Trincomallie, after a passage of fifteen day's from Madras,

The attention paid by Captain Elliot, to the 80th. Regiment in general, and more particularly to Colonel Champigny, and his Officers, has been noticed by them in a manner the most honorable and distinguished. Immediately after their disembarkation, the *Officers*, of the 80th. presented *Captain Elliot*, with a Purse containing *five hundred Pagodas*: it was accompanied by a *Letter*, couched in the handsomest stile of polite acknowledgment,—for his unremitting attention to their ease and convenience,—and indeed for the liberality of his conduct throughout the Voyage.

On the 18th Instant, the 72d. Regiment marched out of the Garrison of Trincomallie and embarked on the Ships, Greenwich, *Capt, Brown*, and Bellona *Capt. Farrer*, and on the 21st. they were safely disembarked at Pondicherry, where the Regiment at present remains.

Captain Brown left Pondicherry at 8 P.M. on the night of the 22d, and on the *next Morning* [illegible] A. M. the Greenwich anchored [illegible] Roads of Madras.

The Bellona remained at Pondicherry in order to land the Baggage of the 72d, Regiment.

The Homeward-bound *Indiamen* now in the Roads, proceed for England on Thursday next: a strong and sufficient *Convoy* of His Majesty's. Ships, will accompany them to a certain Latitude.

Captain Gardner of the Royal Navy, and his Lady, Mr. Gardiner of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, Captain J. Bailie, of the 19th Dragoons, Captain Morgan of the 36th. Mr. Thomas D'Fries, and, several Gentlemen whose names we have not yet learnt, are passengers on the Indiamen for England.

His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic paid a ceremonial Visit [illegible] Governor, on Sunday last: A *Royal Salute* announced His Highness's entrance into, and departure from the Fort.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

Fort St. George, 24th March, 1797.

G. O. By Government,

The following promotions to take place—

Captain Lieut. Edward O'Reilly, to be *Captain* of a Company—vice Stevens deceased, date of rank 4th March, 1797.

Brevet Capt. Philip Henry Keay, to be *Captain Lieut.*—vice O'Reilly, promoted, date of rank 4th March, 1797.

Major Thomas Halcott, to be *Lieut. Colonel*—vice Stewart deceased, date of rank 18th March, 1797.

Captain Edward Fergusson. to be *Major*—vice Halcott promoted, date of rank 18th March, 1797.

Captain Lieut. James Achilles Kirkpatrick, to be *Captain* of a Company—vice Fergusson promoted, date of rank 18th March, 1797.

Brevet Capt. David Blair, to be *Captain Lieut.*—vice Kirkpatrick promoted, date of rank 18th March, 1797.

G. O. By Maj. Gen. Morgan,
Head Quarters, Cawpore 23th Feb.

Major General Deare, continues in the command, of the artillery in the field.

Lieut. Col. Kyd, of the engineer corps, continues in the field, and is occasionally to visit the stations of Cawnpore and Futty Ghur.

G. O. By Maj Gen. Morgan,

In Addition to the General Orders of the 15th November 1796, it is directed, that in battalions of native regiments, to which *Captain-leiutenants are not attached*, the *Senior Subaltern Officer* who is not posted to the command of a company, in his own right, be, whether present or absent, attached *to the Colonel's Company.*

Fort William, Saturday, 11th March, 1797.
Extract of Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 6th March, 1797.

Paragraph 10th.—Having received applications from several *Officers in Europe*, requesting permission to *retire* from the service, on the pay of the rank they would have held under the new arrangements, *without being obliged to return to India*, as required thereby; we have thought proper in consideration of the greater promotion that would take place in respect to Officers, so far to depart from the regulations on this subject, as *permit* those Officers who have been in actual service in India for the period prescribed by the new arrangements and are now at home, *to retire on the rank* they held at the time of their leaving India.

Par. 11th.—The following Officers have accordingly availed themselves of this indulgence.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel	George Bolton Eyres,
Lieut. Col.	John Cockrell,
Lieut. Col.	William Duncan.
Major	Charles Maitland,

The Detachment of His Majesty's 25th Regiment now in Garrison will embark and proceed to *Madras* on the *Hemaun Shaw*, on Friday next the 10th instant.

KING's TROOPS.

Horse Guards.
Spetember, 27th 1797.

"Sir,

"I am Commanded by Field-Marshal the *Duke of York* to acquaint you, that in recommending Gentlemen to succeed to vacant Commissions (in the Regiment under your command), as also in all recommendations for promotion—it is *His Majesty's* pleasure, that the persons retiring, promoted, or appointed, shall severally declare, upon their words of honour, that no pecuniary consideration whatever, either directly, or indirectly is received by the one, or paid by the other, in consequence of their retiring, being promoted, or appointed, according to a Form hereunto annexed; which Form signed by the parties retiring or being appointed, and certified by the Commanding Officer of each Corps respectively, is to be in future transmitted to His Royal Highness at the time that Officers are recommended for permission to retire, for promotion, or appointment to a new Commission.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble Servant,
"Robert Brownrigg."

Colonel Sir Benjamin Dunbar, *Bart.*
Caithness Legion Fencible Infantry.

THE FORM,

"I beg you will be pleased to procure for me *His Majesty's* permission to succeed to Commission in the

"In case *His Majesty* shall be graciously pleased to allow the same, I do declare and certify, upon the word and honour of an Officer and a Gentleman, that I have not now, nor will I at any future time, give by any means, or in any shape whatever, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary consideration on account thereof.

To
Commanding the
of Fencible

"I beg to recommend the above, and verily believe that no pecuniary consideration is to be given on account thereof, and that no clandestine bargain subsists between the parties."

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Archibald Cockburn, removed from the office of assistant to the register, and 2d assistant to the Magistrate of Hoogly, and appointed register of the Dawanny Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of that zillah. [illegible], appointed an assistant to the judge and magistrate of Hoogly.

Private letters from England, dated in September, state that *John Griffiths Esq.* formerly Chief at Surat, was appointed to the eventual vacancy in the *Government of Bombay*, with permission to chuse his own Council, when that change occurred.

The non arrival of several Ships, long expected from the Eastward, is supposed to be sufficiently accounted for, by an *Embargo* which it is said the Government of *Batavia* has laid upon all Vessels in the roads, but some are not without apprehensions, that the French Frigates have visited the West Coast, instead of returning to the Islands from Mergui.

A very large Corps of Artillery is ordered for Gibraltar, which to is accompany the other troops designed for the augmentation of His Majesty's Garrison at that place.

BURNELE and BACO,

The Commissioners expelled from the Mauritius, of whom we formerly had occasion to give some account, arrived in France, in September, and made a report of their reception and expulsion, by the Coloniel Assembly.

They represent that they had one interview with the Colonial Assembly, which they state to have found very *disorderly and tumultous.* After having exhibited their credentials, they proceeded to promulgate the Laws *which they had been enjoined to see carried into effect*, but as soon as they came to the decree of the emancipation of the slaves, the Assembly, as with one voice, put an end to their mission, seized them, and marched them prisoners on board a ship, with orders that they should be carried to the Phillipine Islands, and there landed; but that having won over to their interest the crew of the vessel in which they were prisoners, they deprived the Captain and Officers of their authority, and made the best of their way for France. In conclusion of their report, they state the Island to abound with provisions and stores, and rich with the spoils of the English and Portugueze many of whose ships had fallen into the hands of their privateers.

The answer to the report of the Ex-Commissioners does not appear, and no resolution had been formed in the conduct of the Colonial Assembly.

It is not yet known, what will be the decision of the French government. They cannot fail to be dissatisfied with the abrupt, selfish, and disrespectful conduct of their colonists. Had these men reflected seriously on the consequences of their conduct, they would not have acted with such precipitation. But it is evident, that the fear of losing property, by the emancipation of their slaves, was so predominant, as to preclude every other consideration from their minds. They affected to apprehend, that by emancipating their slaves, they would be putting their own lives in danger, *as if restoring a natural right, was creating a motive to assassination.* But there is no argument too ridiculous for self love.

BOMBAY COURIER.

Saturday, *March, 11th 1796,*

The *Princess Royal* which had been chartered by the Supreme Government, to carry home a cargo of Grain, and which had been compelled to put back to this Port in distress, after having been docked and undergone a thorough repair, her former Charter party cancelled and a new one executed, *is about to resume her voyage to Europe* under the command of Mr. Wedgeborough, a Lieutenant in the Honble Company's Marine; she is now taking in a part of her cargo and it is supposed will sail in about a fortnight, to fill upon the Coast, from whence she will take her final departure.

Upon the authority of a private letter from Bussora, the Gazette of Wednesday last mentions that an English Spuadron had fallen in with a Spanish Squadron on its way to Toulon, consisting of eight sail of the line of which it had captured five and sunk two, the remaining one making its escape with difficulty; this satisfactory intelligence was said to have been just recieved by a Government Messenger from Bagdad, that it was of a date twenty days more recent than the packet forwarded to India, and presumptively confirmed by accounts said to have been received of Lord Howe's having been appointed to the Mediterranean—It would have been neglecting our duty to have passed such intelligence without notice, but at the same time we are concerned to say *it possesses little of our credit*, knowing as we do that it did not come from our *Resident*, who, had he known or believed the accounts would not have failed to communicate such *a signal piece of success.*

DEATHS

"ON the 27th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the
" Morning, departed this life, *Mrs.* N. J. SHA-
" MIER.—The Grim Monster, who spares nei-
" ther the Aged, nor the Young, cut the thread
" of her existence early in its bloom, being in the
" 23d. Year of her Age.—She was the fond
" Mother of three Lovely Babes, and in her at-
" tention to them, and to the principal mourner on
" this occasion, she evinced herself to be, both
" the tender Mother, and affectionate Wife.—
" She was an indulgent Mistress, and an obedient
" Daughter—her loss is universally deplored by
" all descriptions of People; for her virtues, and
" affability were such, as to conciliate the affec-
" tions of all who had the pleasure of her ac-
" quaintance."

On Thursday Evening, COLLY LYONS LUCAS Esq. *Senior Surgeon* on this Establishment, and a Member of the Hospital Board.

Lately at *Masulipatam*, Lieutenant Colonel G STEWART.

At *Trincomallie*, Captain W. STEVENS, of the 1st Regiment of *European Infantry.*

On the 18th ultimo at Cawnpore, on his way to join the Army in the Field, Major Samuel Scott, Deputy Adjutant General.

On his passage from Madras to England, Capt. Neilson of His Majesty's 74th Regiment of Foot.

Paris, *30th. of October,*

The *Redacteur*, the Organ of the Directory, has inserted an article in the paper of today, which throws a considerable light upon the intentions of Government relative to the pending Negociations; and the basis upon which it is proposed the future Peace shall be settled.

It appears (says this official Journal) that the English Minister has laid it down as a principle of his Negociations, to confound the Maritime with the Continental Peace, in order to arrogate to himself a right to interfere in the latter. But France on her side may surely undertake to seperate them, as the very nature of things would seem to indicate; since upon the point of compelling England by the force of her arms and alliances to the restitution of possessions which she has invaded, France is enabled even to demand this restitution as the price of Peace, and since moreover no other compensation can exist between the two powers than each to surrender those conquests which it has made from the other.

England insulated from the three other Maritime Powers of Europe may doubtless fear to treat with less advantage, than if she could balance in favor of her Allies Austria and Russia, maritime for continental restitutions, and thus if we may so express ourselves become once more the arbiter of Europe; but the interests of all the powers, the welfare of the Continent demands that Great Britain should be for ever separated from it, and reduced within her Island purely to her maritime and commercial influence."

Hence the *Redacteur* views as a restitution, the cession of the important Conquests made by Great Britain, and that this cession is to become the price of Peace without any kind of compensation; because forsooth France is in a capacity *to compel Great Britain*: after this assertion it is by no means to be wondered at that the Directory should wish to treat with the Cabinet of London separately.

The Redacteur in continuation observes, "Lord Malmesbury has already begun to speak of the compensation of the boundary of the Rhine and of Belgium; he appears also to refuse to treat with the Republic upon the Interests of Holland, to warrant this he advances an argument more specious than solid; he pretends that if one of the parties remove from the Negociations the Allies of the other, this has a reciprocal right to do the same; that if consequently the Republic be desirous that Austria shall not be involved, England has a similar right to separate the consideration of Holland: If this reasoning should be employed, we have an indisputable answer to make, and which most obviously presents itself: It is that the Republic cannot fail to take in hand the Interests of Holland, since she is the sole cause of Holland having taken part in the war; and if the English have made war upon Holland, and have taken away her possessions, France has been the cause of it, because formerly Holland was their Ally, an Ally which they had abandoned and whose possessions they have invaded, because she treated with France. Now the same relations do not hold good between Austria and England, Austria did not enter into the war on account of England, she had been engaged in it a twelvemonth before her, and possesses interests altogether distinct: hence it will follow that the Republic may very justly treat for Holland, without England being allowed to involve the interests of Austria, more particularly as it has been seen, that her Minister is invested with no especial authority for this purpose."

We cannot suppose but that England has resolved to exclude Holland from the Negociation; she has but too forcible an interest to do so: as to the distinction that is drawn, it is altogether a sophistry, and too easily refuted to require [illegible] upon it. The Redacteur advances afterwards in the form of an observation, that it would be proper in general for the French Government henceforward to draw a strict distinction between Maritime and Continental interests, "It is this principle, he adds, that is the harbinger of England's downfall, which will shew the British Ministry the necessity of becoming a little more pliant, by looking upon itself as it ought, always to be insulated from the Interests of the Continent."

Here follows a strange assertion: "It is evident that the British Ambassador cannot demand the restitution of Belgium, since the Ministry in sending the Ambassador to Paris, after the answer given to Mr. Wickham, in which it was said that Belgium already incorporated could not be the object of negociation, has so far tacitly consented to be silent upon this article; but if no longer able to contend the possession of this country with France, they wish in order to remove Peace, to dispute the conditions which they will pretend to impose upon us as the price of keeping it, and upon the indemnifications which she will think necessary from us, the answer is simple: It is for Austria to demand indemnifications, we will treat upon them with her, when she is disposed by direct means to negociate."

It would result from this Paragraph, that the French Government persist in the preservation of Belgium, which, according to the Editor, can no longer be an object of negociation, but under the light of indemnification.

Great Britain, continues the *Redacteur*, once insulated will have but one path to pursue, that of surrendering all the conquests which she has made, or of continuing the war against three maritime powers, when her resources are exhausted: and exposing herself to the danger of an invasion, together with a change in her Government which would be attended with a total Revolution. If she wishes sincerely for Peace, would she not be sufficiently indemnified for restitutions, which sooner or later she will be obliged to make, by that of Newfoundland; by a treaty of Commerce, of which the abundance of her manufactured productions, as well European as Colonial, redsce her to such a necessity, together with some other arrangements which France might make in concert with her Allies? It is to be observed, that she herself seems to affix but a small value to the West Indies; but her duplicity upon this head, as

well as in all her former proceedings, can scarcely be a matter of doubt.—The information that has been propagated in the different Journals upon the *the character of the men selected for the mission, is rather calculated to confirm our suspicions*: it is said, that *the first* in consideration, is a man possessing the greatest skill in influencing others and binding them to his Interests; that is to say, he has the reputation in England of excelling in *diplomatic chicanery*; that no person is better acquainted how to circumvent a Government; to seduce those in its Interests; no one distributes money with greater profusion, or with more address; and no one is more capable of governing by fear those who have received it; that his talents are refined in that art so familar with English Negociators, of *exciting dissensions*: one of his Secretaries, Mr. TALBOT, was, while he was in London, at the head of an office for the affairs of *Emigrants*, he is looked upon in London as one perfectly acquainted with the families and the connections of Emigrants at Paris, and must naturally be well acquainted with the interests of this part of the nation.

The Official Journal concludes; To judge by the promptitude of the measures taken in England to get in the *subsidies* voted for in London, it would appear that Mr. Pitt had no other view than to lull the English Nation, and as soon as the taxes should be imposed, to *withdraw Lord Malmesbury* and make an advantageous *attack upon* SPAIN: and further, adds the *Redacteur*, wherefore should the Republic treat with Great Britain upon the Interests of Austria with which she has a quarrel altogether distinct in its object, its duration and the nature of its means, Austria cannot be ignorant, that she has to expect reasonable conditions from the Republic, whose Interest it cannot be to crush her.

[*Journal de Frankfort.*

THE SUN,

October 25,

This morning the *Hamburgh Mail* due on Sunday, reached Town.

Moreau, according to the accounts brought by this Mail, slowly continues his retreat, still harassed by the Austrian Columns under the different Generals. These continued to attack him as opportunity offered, but with chequered success.

On the 30th, the advanced Guard of General Latour was attacked by the French near [illegible].—Reinforcements arriving to both parties, the action became obstinate and serious, but General LATOUR himself advancing, the Enemy were defeated with considerable loss.—On the 2d, however, the French having re-inforced their Rear-Guard made an attack upon General LATOUR's Division, and defeated it with very considerable loss. Some accounts make the Austrian loss upon this occasion 4000 men. They likewise lost six pieces of cannon. General LATOUR, however, had repaired his disaster and was immediately to advance against the Enemy.

Letters from *Stutgard* of the 8th state, that a detached Column of MOREAU's Army having passed the *Danube*, fell in with the Corps of NAUENDORFF in the environs of *Hachingen*. The Enemy was repulsed with loss, and as General PETRASCH was advancing with his Corps to *Ulligen*, the same column would be taken in flank, and risked being entirely cut off from MOREAU's Army, from from which it was separated by the *Danube*.

Accounts from *Milan* of the 1st inst. state, that on the 30th ult. WURMSER was driven from his Camp near *Mantua* with very considerable loss, and that the place was blockaded. It is to be observed this is a *French* account.

Speech of Citizen Marmont, Aid du Camp of General Buonaparte, on presenting to the Executive Directory Twenty-two Standards taken by the Army of Italy.

"CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

"The army of Italy, after having conquered the finest country in Europe, has not done enough for the Republic, nor sufficient for its own glory. These warlike phalanxes, before they taste repose, must annihilate the enemy that remains for them to combat.

"*An expedition is Projected.* The wisdom of the dispositions, the indefatigable constancy of the troops, and the unlimited confidence which the Soldiers repose in the General who commands them—every thing promises the happiest success. The Army marchs, overthrows every obstacle that opposes its progress, and, for the first time since the Nation had existence, the French behold the sources of the Brenta, and penetrate to the ancient city of *Trente*, then suddenly changing its direction, the Army, with the rapidity of lightning, gains the rear of the Austrians, and General Buonaparte obliges General Wurmser to give battle, even in his own head quarters.

"The Army of Liberty will always be the Army of Victory—The Austrians are defeated; and the few that escaped the sword of the French, had no other refuge but to throw themselves into *Mantua*. Circumstances favoured them, and they reached that place. It was then that *Wurmser*, strengthened by fresh reinforcements, ventured to try his fortune once more; but a battle to the French is but a new opportunity for the acquisition of glory. Our troops marched in the finest order, and, thanks to the excellent combination of our forces, victory did not balance for a moment. The Austrians, crowded through the only passage they possessed; of that we rendered ourselves masters; and the remaining enemy, unable to fly, or to defend themselves, appealed to our generosity.

"Thus *Wurmser*, who with the wreck of his army, fought an asylum in *Mantua*, and conceived hopes of prolonging the defence of that place, has on the contrary secured its reduction and hastened the event.

"The 22 standards that I have the honor to present to you, are the splendid testimonies of these successes. They were taken in 14 days at the battles of *Sarravill Lavis*, the defiles of the *Brento*, of *Raveredo*, of *Bassan*, and *Saint Geoarge's*.

"The army of *Italy*, during this brilliant campaign, has destroyed two armies, taken 47,000 men, 280 pieces of cannon, and 49 standards. These victories, Citizen Directors, are the surest pledges of its constant love for the Republic. It knows how to defend and obey the laws, as well as it knew how to combat its external enemies. Be pleased to consider it as one of the firmest columns of liberty, and believe that has long as the soldiers, who compose it, have existence, the Government shall not want intrepid defenders.

"I have also the honor to present you with two standards, taken from the soldiers of the *Pope*. On them we set but little value, as we had but little trouble to obtain them, but at least they afford a proof of the activity of the army of *Italy*, and the extent of country it traversed during the campaign."

Answer of the President of the Executive Directory, to the Aid du Camp of General Buonaparte.

"Swifter than Fame, the Army of Italy flies from one triumph to another: every day is marked by some splendid success.

"So many heroic exploits, so many fortunate results have rendered it equally dear to the lovers of liberty and the lovers of humanity; for if its victories have done honour to the French arms, they will also compel the enemy to make peace.

"Thanks then be given to the brave army of Italy, and the superior genius that directs it! The *Executive Directory*, in the name of the French Republic, receives with the most lively satisfaction the trophies which attend so many wonderful exploits; and it charges you to bear to your brethern in arms the testimonies of the national gratitude.

"And you, young Warrior, whose good conduct and bravery is attested by the General, receive these arms as a mark of the esteem of the *Directory*, and never forget, that to employ them at home for the maintenance of our Republican Constitution, is equally as glorious as to use them for the destruction of external enemies; for the reign of the laws is not less necessary, for the support of Republics, than the eclat of victory!"

The Sir Edward Hughes Indiaman, was ordered to be got ready for sea, in the beginning of October. *Lord Macartney*, who had accepted of the appointment of *Governor* of the *Cape of Good Hope*, was to embark for that settlement on board the Sir Edward Hughes, but his departure was delayed until the issue of Lord Malmsbury's mission to Paris could be ascertained.

A secret expedition was planned, and preparations for carrying it into effect were on foot at the date of the latest English advices. The Surat Castle, the Anna, both of Bombay the Anna of Calcutta, and several other East India built ships, together with a number of large British vessels, were chartered by Government, for this secret service. The ships were preparing for the reception of Troops, and were to be escorted by a strong Squadron of Men of War.

About the middle of October, the French army under General Moreau, occupied the fortifications of Kehl, which were attacked with the utmost impetuosity, by the Austrian Troops, led on by the Archduke Charles; but after an attack maintained for several hours with great gallantry, the Austrians were compeled to retire with *the loss of upwards of six thousand men, killed and wounded.* This is according to the latest accounts of the operations on the Rhine, contained in the London Papers, if, therefore the intelligence brought *via* Bombay, and purporting to be taken from the Vienna Gazette of the 3d of November, be true, the Archduke must have experienced a very sudden change of fortune in his favour: for the affair at Kehl, is stated in the English Papers to have happened on the 14th or 15 of October; and, according to the Vienna Gazette, an action commenced on the 22d of the same month, between the Archbuke and the Army under General Moreau, which ended in the defeat of the French and compelling their army to re-cross the Rhine.

Bounaparte's army was employed in the siege of Mantua, which was gallantly defended by Field Marshal Wurmser, with the remains of the Austria-Italian army; but unless relieved, it was apprehended that he could hold out for no great length of time.

On the 12th August last, the Council of Five hundred passed a Decree, of which the following is an Extract:

"There shall be established throughout "the whole Republic, for the Fifth Year, a "License, which must be taken out by all "those who exercise any Branch of Com- "merce, Industry, or Profession."

This Decree after the Proscription of Corporations, &c. is a fine Comment on Republican Government, and French ideas of Freedom.

PORTUGAL.

A division of English frigates, cruising off *Cape St. Vincent's*, having taken two Spanish ships richly laden, conducted them into Lisbon where they left them and pursued their cruize.

But *our Court* immediately, without exacting even the Port duties, or inspecting them, ordered that they should be conducted to *Cadiz*, and *restored* to *Spain*. This conduct sufficiently indicates, that *our Cabinet*, weary of the *English* yoke, at length seems to be approaching that of *Madrid*, in concert to repel any aggression on the part of *England*.

This possitive fact explains the preparations which are respectively made on the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* frontiers—preparations which have common defence for their object, and the termination of all *Neutrality* on the part of *Portugal* in the Present war.

Some accounts are inserted in the English Papers, relative to the suspicious conduct recently observed by the Court of LISBON towards GREAT BRITAIN. It is stated, that the menaces of the French Directory on the one hand, and the claims of the Spanish Ministry on the other hand, ready to be enforced by such powerful armaments as seemed competent to the annihilation of the political existence of Portugal, had so completely overawed the Court of Lisbon, that notwithstanding the succours, with which they were to have been furnished from England, in support of their national independence, they preferred a compromize, and acceded to the arbitrary terms dictated conjointly by the Court of Spain, and the French Directory.

NEW French COINAGE.

The new coinage, at Paris, is to the amount of two millions and a half sterling, chiefly in silver.—The return of the louis d'or circulation of late, has been so great as to render a gold coinage unnecessary.—The largest of the new coin is for five francs, and is deemed very beautiful.—The legends, and devices on the two sides are two whole length figures, inscribed *Union et Force* with denominated value in words, of *five francs*, and *La Republique Francoise*!—On an assay, the silver has been found very pure, and the weight fully equal to the exhibited value.

EMIGRANTS.

BELL's WEEKLY MESSENGER,
LONDON, 9, *Oct.*

Some time ago a person in this Country, who is sincerely the friend of Government, by a bye-way got certain information that a great number of Emigrants in this country had offered to the Directory of France to serve any where, if they would agree to their entering into France as citizens. They declared, that they would even *a Londres faire le premier coup purchange de systeme Anglaise.* Even the Directory were shocked by such ingratitude, and said, they must make use of them, *et trancher leurs teres apres.*—Shortly after the vigilance of our Ministers discovered a plot of a serious nature, of Count de *Valons*, who commanded with great military skill and intrepedity at Dunkirk, and who has since been much befriended by his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*. This French Nobleman, though in the English service, had engaged fifteen thousand of his sort to serve Spain against this country, as a *short road to Paris*. He was taken in his bed, and papers, proving in the most explicit terms these facts, were found sewed up in his woollen matress. He was *furious* on his being apprehended—avowed every thing, and said he acted the most honourable part, as every Frenchmen who served England for money was dishonoured;—every one who served it from attachment was doubly dishonoured. He was profuse, as *many noble Emigrants are*, in abuse of the Duke of *York*, Mr. Pitt, and our whole Government; and said, it was foolish to waste our weak means on Frenchmen, who, if they had any honour, must ever be our natural enemies. He declared, that he knew more than half of the inhabitants of London, who were starving, and of his way of thinking. Though in custody, he said, the King and his Ministers could not injure or confine him; that he had an enormous sum of money; and that he was resolved to teach the English people truth, of which they yet were ignorant, and which the Government wished them to remain ignorant of. He would not [illegible] England, he said, without doing so by the [illegible] the news-papers,

Advertisement

THE Right Honble. The President in Council is pleased to Notify that a Dividend of the Proportion of Thirty Thousand Pagodas will be made to the Tanjore Registered European Creditors on the 1st April 1797.

By order of the Right Honble. the President in Council.

J. WEBBE.
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.
Fort St. George, 28th March, 1797.

Advertisement

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of the proportion of Thirty Thousand Pagodas, on account of the Registered Debts, of the Private European Creditors, of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, for whom a Provision has been made,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the same will be issued on the 1st. of April next, agreeably to the Orders of Government, in full Payment of Interest which became due on the 12th. July 1793, and in part of Interest due to the 12th. day of July 1794.

THOMAS COCKBURN, REGISTER.
Fort St. George, 28th. March, 1797.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNDSDAY, the 29th. Inst.
At 12 o'Clock.

A HANDSOME PHÆTON, and a pair of valuable young grey HORSES, with a set of Harness Complete.

ALSO

A Strong Chesnut coloured Bandy HORSE with handsome panueled Bandy, and Harness Complete.

A Strong grey Horse fifteen hands high, fit for Carriage or Saddle, and sever-l other HORSES.

At the same time,

Ten PAINTINGS,—Wall Lamps,—two Bureaus,—two pair Looking Glasses,

AND

Sundry Articles of Furniture belonging to a Gentleman, gone to EUROPE.

To be sold by Public Auction

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 29th. Inst.
At 11 o'Clock Forenoon,

A HOUSE and GROUND, near the Church at Vipery, belonging to the Estate of the late MR. DUERSTEDT, the House Consists of a Hall, and four Rooms, with two Verandahs, and suitable Offices.

Conditions of sale

Ten per Cent. to be paid immediately after the sale, and the remainder of the Purchase Money, within ten Days, when the Title Deeds, will be delivered: in default of payment, the premises will be sold at the risk and expence of the first Purchaser.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson.

At his Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 29th. Inst.
BETWEEN TWELVE, AND ONE,

A LARGE and Commodious Dwelling House, and extensive Garden, well enclosed and watered, and stocked with choice Fruit Trees. Situated on the the bank of a pleasant river, the House and Offices are in complete repair, and fit for the reception of a Genteel Famaly.

There is a Company's Grant for the Premises.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Anthony Gaudoin,

At his Rooms,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On FRIDAY next, the 31st Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,

TWELVE Dozen of best Capers
Ditto Anchovies,
Ditto Corach,
Ditto Quin Sauce,
Twenty-four Dozens of Mustard,
Thirty Dozens of Sweet Oil,
Two Cases of Herrings,
Twelve Casks of Salmon,
Five pair of Vase Lamps with Plated Brackets,
Ditto small,
A quantity of Madeira, and Claret, Glasses,

At the same time will be Sold.

A very Capital, and elegantly finished HAND-ORGAN, with Pipe and Tabor, and three Barrels. The Organ Possesses Pecular softness of sound, is stopped with Precission, and modulated in a strain of Harmoney, and Musical Excellence,

ARISTOCRATIC.

FROM A

TREASURY PAPER.

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THE LAMENTATIONS OF JOURDAN,

FOR

THE LOSS OF HIS ARMY.

I. O! Republican Directory! I am the man that hath seen affliction. The rod of the *Archduke Charles* hath chastised me.

II. He encompassed me round with horse and with foot—His army was tremendous. My *Sansculottes* could not resist—their hearts failed, and they trusted to their heels to save their lives.

III. The God of Battles turned his hand against me, and the glory of France is gone for ever.

IV. The *Archduke* has defeated all my plans—he hath pulled me to pieces—he hath made me desolate.

V. Where shall the wretched *Jourdan* hide his inglorious head? How shall he retrieve his losses? Where shall he recruit his army?

VI. Accursed be the day that I passed the *Rhine!* Accursed be the hour that my soldiers robbed the poor peasantry, debauched their daughters, defiled their wives, and laid waste their hamlets.

VII. For they rose upon me in my flight, and revenged the cruelties we exercised on them and their families: They massacred our artless troops: They had *their God* to inspire them with courage, but we had forsaken ours, and he forsook us.

VIII. O, Council of Five Hundred! O, Council of Ancients! The army of the *Sambre* and the *Meuse* is no more.

IX. Our baggage is in the hands of the enemy—Our military chest is theirs also. Our cannon and our muskets are taken—We have not so much as a side arm left.

X. I will lay me down and weep. My eyes shall be a fountain to my heart. My heart is the spring of affliction.

XI. The spirit of Republicanism flieth like the shadow of a dream. Equality droops its head; and Austrian valour, aided by religion and morality, has sent Atheism and French Fraternity to everlasting destruction.

XII. O, *Tallien!* thou *Caligula* of France—thou *Nero* of the Council—no more shall we riot in the plunder of innocent towns—no more shall we lay cities under contribution, and trample on the holy rites of the altar. *Jourdan's* occupation is no more.

XIII. Hide your heads, O, ye vanquished Frenchmen! and deep in the bosom of forgetfulness drown all remembrance of the 3d of September.

XIV. How will *Pitt* and *Dundas* rejoice? How will Fox and *Sheridan* mourn? The groans of *Grafton*, *Lansdowne*, and *Bedford* shall be music to *Grenville*, *Liverpool*, and *Loughborough*.

XV. Our dearly beloved *Grey*, *Stanhope*, and *Lauderdale*, shall shed an ocean of tears; and the London Corresponding Society lie down petrified with grief.

XVI. The wretched remnant of my troops are become *Niobes* of republicanism. They shed their sorrows like a black cloud broken by thunder, and are drowned in the briny drops of shame and disgrace.

XVII. Let us fly from the fury of this all conquering *Charles*: Let us return discomfited, and defeated to the walls of Paris, and there in dismal ditties chaunt our misfortunes to the giddy and thoughtless sons and daughters of our unfortunate Republic.

XVIII. Down on your knees, ye *Directory* of *France*, and with me sue for peace on any terms. For the God of Gods is offended at us, and if we repent not, he shall destroy us all.

XIX. The blood of our murdered Sovereign and his Queen cries for vengeance, and the hand of Heaven is punishing the Regicides. *

XX. Bow down in lowliness, therefore, ye usurpers of Royal Authority break your 500 sceptres, and place the diadem on the head of its lawful owner, for the Ruler of the Universe has cast fear and dismay among your armies, and *Jourdan's* defeat is but the prelude of a general destruction to all.

XXI. Such are my lamentations—such are the lamentations of the Commander of the once existing Armies of the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*. O, that he could but say, as on former occasions, Health and Fraternity!!

JOURDAN.

DEMOCRATIC.

FROM AN

OPPOSITION PRINT.

****

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MANSION-HOUSE, *October, 25th.* 1796.

A Despatch of which the following is a Copy, was this day Received by the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, from Christopher Concave, shaver in ordinary to his Lordship.

Head Quarters Lather Lane, Sunday Morning, September, 25th. 1796.

I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship for the information of the folks in the City, that this moment old *Heeltap* the Cobler, having placed himself in my chair, for the purpose of yeilding the crop on his chin, communicated to me the following important Intelligence.

About seven o'clock this morning, as he was taking a walk in Spa Fields, HARRY HUM, the Waiter, told him, he had overheard two Gentlemen at the sign of the *Cock and Bull*, say, they had just spoken a Custom-house Officer, who was informed by the *Cabin Boy* of a West Country Barge lately arrived from Henley, of most splendid and brilliant and glorious victories oven the French.

On the 18th. instant, Jourdan having retreated to Moravia, was compleatly surrounded by the Archdduke, who offered him his life upon condition that he would go on his marrow-bones, and ask pardon of the Pope for his attack upon Religion, Civil Society, Order, and Regular Government. This the bloody-minded Republican refused to do. Upon this the Archduke vowed he would give no quarter; and a terrible battle took place, which lasted nine days, seventeen hours, and three minutes, the poor men having neither meat, drink, nor sleep, the whole time. Jourdan killed fifty-five Austrians, besides a drummer, and horse, with his own hand; the whole field of battle was covered with dead bodies, piled upon one another as high as St. Paul's and the streams of blood were so great, that they swept away three Cows and a jack ass, and drowned an old Woman who was selling Gin and Gingerbread. At last the whole French Army was cut to pieces and *"extinguished."* and the remainder of the Republican rascels ran away without shoes or stockings, and crossed the *Rind* at Brussels.

About the same time General WORM-SIR atacked Bonnyparty on the banks of the river Brisgaw, and compleatly routed him. The French Jacobin attempted to retreat through Siberia, but the King of Naples came upon his rear with fifteen hundred thousand and forty brave Italians in British pay, and stopped him. Unfortunately, however, the Toll Gatherer of the Bridge across the Mediterranean had gone for a pint of porter, and left the gate open, and Bonnyparty retreated across with his whole army; but I am happy to add, that all his men will be made slaves at Algiers.

Moreau's army has been still more severely handled. Finding that the Austrians had only allowed him to march forward in order that they might surround him, he wheeled about to return to France, and attempted to cover his retreat with a large Umbrella, which he borrowed from his Landlady in Batavia: but the Archduke attacked the right flank, and drove them into the Danube, where they were all drowned, excepting one ladthat could swim well, and who was picked up by a wherry, after he had floated down to the Black Sea. Moreau's left wing was drowned in the Humber, and the center of his army was driven down the falls of Niagara. Thus his whole army is " in truth extinguished," excepting a grenadier, his wife and child, who were reconnoitring in a Balloon, and who seeing the fate of their countrymen, flew away as fast as possible, and landed at Henley upon Thames.

The French have lost eight and forty hundred thousand men, and nine hundred thousand pieces of cannon. There is nothing but stravation and cutting of throats all over France. The Directory and Council of 500 have been hanged:—there is an Insurrection at Paris, and the Dolphin is proclaimed King.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHRIST. CONCAVE.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF ANTIENTS.

12 *Vendemiaire, Oct.* 3.

The Council rejected the resolution of the 29th Messidor, relative to the payment of the arrears of he rents of the national property.

The President of the National Institute of Arts and Sciences informed the Council that the Institute will hold a public sitting on the 15th of this month.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

14 *Vendemiaire, Oct.* 5.

Upon the report of Delphome, in the name of a Commission, the Council approved a resolution of the 10th Vendemiaire, which places a sum of one million at the disposal of the Minister of Finance.

12 *Vendemiaire, Oct.* 3.

The professors emerite, of the ci-devant university of Paris, desired being upon the same footing with the professors who have been in active service till the colleges are suppressed.

Referred to a Commission.

13 *Vendemiaire, Oct.* 4.

The Council decreed the sale of two chateaus, and two churches, to provide for the expence of re-covering the cathedral of Chartres, which was unplumbed for the service of the war.

14 *Vendemiaire, Oct.* 5.

The Ministers of the Interior desired 44 millions for the service of his department. Upon the Report of Camus, in name of the Commission of Expence, the Council adopted a resolution to give this Minister credit for 27 millions, and to point out to him their application.

PARIS, 13 *Vendemiaire.*—14*th Oct.*

The Directory has officially contradicted the report of a new requisition. It is certain, in the first place, that there is no need for it; and it is no less certain that they could not make it good.—*Eclair.*

A courier arrived at Madrid from Paris on the 12th of September, brought citizen Mangoury, Secretary of the French Embassy, his appointment to the situation of Envoy Extraordinary of the French Republic to the United Staes of America.—*Eclair.*

They write from L'Orient that two ships of war, *Le Fougueux* and *La Aatigne*, have arrived there from Rochfort. They have refused to take their pay in mandats. They have six months pay due to them. They have sent a messenger to Paris, but will they find at Paris the means of payment?—*Eclair.*

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

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The Minister of Sweden at Constantinople has announced to the Grand Vizier the conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance between the Cabinet of Stockholm and that of Petersburg The treaty between two Powers which are natural enemies is one of the proofs of the ability with which Charles Lacroix manages the affairs of the North.—*Eclair.*

Jourdan is here, and we are assured he will soon take the command of the Army of the North.—*Nouvelles Politiques.*

We have no official news from the armies. The foreign Journals are full of exaggerations upon this subject, and with recitals of disasters which they magnify according to custom. They all, nevertheless, agree in saying that General Moreau, after a reverse, has retreated towards Munich, and wishes to effect a junction across Franconia with the army of the Sambre and Meuse.—*Perlet.*

14 *Vendemiaire, October,* 5.

By an official note of the Directory it appears that the army of the Sambre and Meuse have only lost six thousand men in the whola course of the campaign, including prisoners, wounded, sick and deserters. And it has been reinforced with between seventeen and eighteen thousand fresh troops.—*Perlet.*

The peace concluded between the French Republic and the Pope is attended with very great difficulty, because his Holiness does not wish to recal all the briefs he has issued respecting the affairs of France. He is afraid of the compromising his infallibility. The french government insists upon this as a step necessary to secure the peace concluded between us. If the Pope persists in his refusals, he will soon receive a visit from Buonaparte at Rome. Already all the Cardinals have been assembled and consulted. The Agent of the Agent of the French Republic, and the Plenipotentiariet of the Pope, have gone to Florence, where they can continue their discussions more peaceably than at Rome, where the minds of the People are greatly agitated, and where the differences may be accommodated under the mediation of M. Azarra, Minister of the King of Spain,—*Perlet.*

15 *Vendemiaire October* 6,

They announce this moment an important victory gained by General Bournonville, Commander of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, over the Archduke Charles.—*Eclair.*

Haussman, Commissary with the Army of the Rhine and Moselle, has announced to the Directory, that the valuable articles collected at Fribourg, in the Brisgaw, and among which are some plans, maps, and scarce books, are arrived in France, at Neuf Brisack; that two men of letters continue their researches after those objects which are most worthy of being transferred to France. that he is employed in getting from the Duke of Wirtemberg, who is a friendly power, a copy of some capital musical works which have been confined to Stutgard. We may hope soon to enjoy some rare productions of genius by Jornelli, and some other excellent Composers.

The Commissary adds, " I have not forgotten the wonderous piece of the enchanted flute, of which it is impossible to speak without enthusiasm."

16 *Vendemiaire, October* 7.

Several Journalists have announced that Jourdan was at Paris. Poultier has added, that he refused to dine with M. Benezech. These Journalists were mistaken, and Poultier, according to custom, has told a lie. Jourdan has not appeared at Paris.—*Eclair.*

It seems that we are about to be involved in a war with Sweeden. They write from Stockholm on the 9th September that M. Perochel, Chargé d'Affairs of the French Government at this court, and Marivaux, his Secretary of Embassy, have received orders to quit Stockholm. On the other hand M. Rœnig, Secretary of the Embassy from the Court of Sweden to Paris, must defer his departure for France. We have also received intelligence that the King and the Regent of Sweden, after having had some long conferences with the Empress of Russia, have set out from Petersburg for Stockholm—*Eclair.*

General Ambrauski, fired with the love of librety, a cause which he espoused in Poland, is arrived some days at Paris, to solicit the favour of serving as a volunteer in the Republican armies.—*Eclair.*

Brussels, 10th Vendemiaire, October, 1.

The Army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by General Bournonville, at present occupies the following position. The left wing, reinforced by two divisions of the Army of the North, occupies the lines behind the Sieg, which cover Dusseldorff. The right wing is posted in the neighbourhood of the Hundsruck, and in the entrenchmeuts which cover Neuweid, and in the Isle opposite to thot city. A great part of the centre is posted between Cologne and Coblentz. The division of General Poncet has likewise begun to move towards the Hundsruck, the Archduke Charles threatening to cross the Rhine at Mentz, to effect a powerful diversion on the left bank of the Rhine. The Austrian Army must be infinitely more numerous than was imagined, for we learn from Bonn that great bodies of troops are seen filing past that place towards the Sieg, with a view, as is thought, to attack the Republican troops. In the expectation of a general engagement, every day is distinguished by skirmishes and affairs of advanced posts often very obstinate, and extremely bloody. In one of these last actions the French Cavalry made 200 Austrian prisoners, who have been sent to Cologne.

General Bournonville, with his whole Etat major, is about to proceed to the right bank of the Rhine, to put himself at the head of the army, and resume offensive operations; already the enemy have made several fruitless attempts to gain the head of the bridge of Neuweid, where the French always preserve a passage when they please for this post upon the right bank of the Rhine.

General Tilly has arrived here on his way from Paris. He is going directly to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, of which he is appointed Chief of the Etat major, in room of General Ernouf.

12*th Vendemiaire, October* 3.

The whole army of the Sambre and Meuse has for some days been in motion, while the motives and the plans of the General cannot be divined. Troops constantly arrive from the right bank on the left, and then they are again marched up the right bank. At length upon the 8th, the movement became more uniform, and it began to be apprehended that the Archduke Charles would turn towards the Hundsruck, with a part of the forces under his command. The whole of the centre of the Army, which was encamped in different positions between Cologne and Andernach, received orders to march towards the borders of the Nahe; troops night and day defile by Coblentz in order to reach their new destination. The division of General Championet, which was behind the Sieg, has repassed the Rhine, on its way thither also. The Head quarters however still remain at Cologne, where are most of the Generals of the Army. It appeared that Bournonville intended to repair to the Sieg to take the command of the troops of the armies of the North and the Samber, which are assembled at this point, and it was affirmed for certain, that it was decided in a general Council again to march the army towards the Lahn; but hitherto it does not appear that these dispositions are ready to be put in execution.

The Austrians have withdrawn from the banks of the Rhine opposite Bonn, where for several days together they had appeared. We know, however that the enemy occupy a formidable camp two leagues from the Sieg. All the Belgie regiments, infantry and cavalry, are with the Archduke's army. It is said that they fight with terrible fury upon every occasion, and that the dragoons de la Tour cut to pieces with their sabres in an affair upon the Lahn a French battalion entirely composed of Belgian and Liegeois. The Austrians have also formed a camp of observation in the plain near Neuwied, to prevent the French from attempting any thing at that point, by causing the troops to file off from the left wing by the bridge which they alway occupy in the neighbourhood of that city.

PARIS,—26*th October:*

We are assured that a treaty of peace or rather of Neutrality has been concluded between the French Republic and Portugal; however, Letters from Spain inform us, thrt the Portuguise Ambassador has quitted Madrid, and the Consul of the same Nation is also preparing to leave it; and that troops are marching to the Frontiers of that Country, with Artillery and field equipage.

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